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Are Good

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON INDUSTRIAL SLACKNESS.

WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS ACCUSED OF SLOWING DOWN.

A SYSTEM OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS ANNOUNCED.

London, August 18.
In the course of his speech on the industrial position, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised exchange difficulties. He said the sovereign to-day was worth less than 17s. 6d. in America, which was due to the fact that we were not paying for imports with exports. The only alternative to increased production was to quit the country. The Premier mentioned among the reasons for decreased production the difficulties in transition from war, lack of labour, and also the fact that everybody's nerves were jaded and torn after the strain of war. Everybody was complaining of everybody else. Some complained of Providence. But these tendencies were world-wide and would pass. The world was suffering from shell-shock on a big scale. One of the arguments in favour of reducing the hours had been that it would not involve a reduction of output. The fact was that there had been a reduction in output, in almost mathematical proportion to the diminution of hours. Deliberate slowing down was not confined to workers. There were evidences of it among employers and managers. He stigmatised as a dangerous fallacy the theory "The less you worked the more work there was for everybody." Deliberately to reduce output meant all-round unemployment on a gigantic scale.—(Cheers.) The absolute necessity of everybody pulling together must be brought home to the whole country in order to enable the people to shake off the fatal lethargy and slackness which were depressing production and imperilling the most vital interests of the nation. But Labour said:—We realise the need of production, and we don't believe in direct action—(Cheers)—but we are human and cannot work with a will unless the conditions are fairer and more satisfactory". We must, said the Premier, examine that attitude honestly and squarely; not in a spirit of resentment, but in the spirit of justice and comradeship created by the war. He appealed to the employers and workers to press their claims in that spirit. We must demonstrate to the world the British traditional power of solving difficulties without resort to anarchy—merely by an appeal to common-sense and an innate spirit of fair play.

The Premier admitted that before the war hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men worked hard for wages which were a disgrace to the flag they fought for, but Labour's gains in the last two or three years had been enormous. Average wages had been more than doubled and hours diminished by four weekly. The war taught our soldiers that positions were easier to capture than to retain. That was the lesson for Labour, who captured more advanced positions in war-time than ever before.

The Premier announced that a joint Industrial Council had come to an agreement on hours and wages which would be embodied in a Bill to be introduced to-morrow. Substantially, the Bill meant a 48-hour week, with few exceptions, and a living wage in all industries. He urged that steps be taken to humanise industry by seeking the co-operation of the workers regarding conditions of work. He denied that he had committed the Government to accept every recommendation of the Sankey Report. However, the Government accepted the policy of State purchase of mineral rights in coal, and proposed that a fund be raised out of the royalties to improve the housing and general amenities of the miners.

(Section missing here.)

The Premier announced that the Government would take effective measures against dumping. The Board of Trade would be given power to shield unstable industries by prohibiting imports, except by licence, of the products of these industries, and by preventing excessive imports of such products. Where import prices were lower than here, an import duty would be charged for the licences. Care would be taken that no undue profit was made at the expense of the community. The tests as to whether an industry was unstable would be whether it was essential for the war, whether the war revealed an inadequate supply of such goods, whether the Government had to foster it in war-time and whether, if the Government support were withdrawn, the industry could maintain itself at the level of production during the war shown to be essential to the national life.

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES.

A DEMAND FOR CONSULTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

London, August 18.
A memorial signed by representative bankers, merchants and traders of the City of London has been forwarded to the Premier. It protests against nationalisation of mines and other industries until the people of the country have expressed their opinion thereon.

WHEAT PRICES FIXED.

London, August 18.
The Wheat Commission to-day fixed the following prices for imported wheat per 480 lbs.:—Canadian, 52/- to 60/-; American, 54/- to 60/-; Australian (sound but untreated), 61/-; treated 60/-; Argentine, 59/-.

THE ALLIES AND RUMANIA.

Paris, August 18.
The Council of Five has received a telegram from the French General Graziani, Chief of the Inter-Allied Military Mission in Budapest, announcing perfect accord between the Mission and the Hungarian Military Command.—*Harcas.*

AMERICAN FIRM TO BUILD FRENCH HOUSES.

Paris, August 18.
The French Government has contracted with a big firm in New York for the erection of 2,000 dwellings in the devastated regions of France.—*Harcas.*

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-PERSIAN TREATY.

CRITICISM FROM PARIS.

Paris, August 18.
The agreement negotiated by Great Britain with Persia causes considerable stir in Allied diplomatic circles in Paris. Deep disappointment is felt among the advocates of the League of Nations. Many diplomats are wondering whether President Wilson will recognise the agreement, as in everything but name Persia is now a British Protectorate.—*Harcas.*

THE CRITICS ANSWERED.

London, August 18.
In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Harmsworth said it was proposed to lend Persia two millions sterling at seven per cent., secured on the Persian revenues, with a view to enabling Persia to initiate contemplated reforms. The Government was pledged to assist Persia to re-establish herself on a sound basis. There was not the slightest foundation for the suspicion that the Government had proposed, or that the Persian Government would have consented to, the creation of anything in the nature of a British Protectorate. The attitude of the Persian Cabinet in negotiating the present agreement, and in the impending visit of the Shah to Britain, were a sufficient answer to such insinuations.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Paris, August 18.
A Franco-American Congress will open at Tours on September 21 for the purpose of discussing the utilisation of French waterways from the viewpoint of navigation and power possibilities and the betterment of agricultural provisions.—*Harcas.*

FRENCH PRESIDENT VISITING ALSACE.

Paris, August 18.
President Poincaré has left Paris on an eight-days' visit to Alsace Lorraine. He will unveil a monument at Buzvillers to the memory of the hostages shot by the Germans and confer the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Strasbourg, Phalsbourg and Bitche.—*Harcas.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PENANG TRADE OUTLOOK.

Singapore, August 20.
At the Penang Chamber of Commerce half-yearly meeting it was reported that trade was prosperous and the prospects good.

FAREWELL GATHERING AT JOHORE.

Shanghai, August 20.
There was a very large attendance of official and unofficial Consuls at Johore, at a farewell At Home given by the Governor.

THE SHANGHAI TAXATION PROBLEM.

Shanghai, August 20.
The Municipal Council announces its intention not to further negotiate but to enforce immediate payment of taxation from the Chinese.

SHANGHAI RECLAMATION SCHEME.

Shanghai, August 20.
The Bund reclamation project is to be finished in six months.

MOTOR CYCLIST KILLED.

Singapore, August 19.
A European assistant employed on the Bukit Sembawang Rubber Estate has been found dead on the road. A wrecked motorcycle was lying nearby and it is believed he may have collided with a ricksha.

JAPANESE CRUISER AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, August 19.
The Japanese cruiser Iwate has arrived here.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Shanghai, August 20.
Luk Ching-cheung has wired that the Austrian Treaty will be signed on the 26th, and he will return to China after that date.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Shanghai, August 20.
The south-west requests that Wu Chin-kuo, Wong Ching-ting, and Koo Wei-kwan be appointed as representatives of China in the League of Nations.

U. S. SQUADRON COMING EAST.

Information from the Diplomatic Corps states that the U.S. Squadron coming to the East is to consist of the battleship Tennessee and other smaller ships.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

London, Aug. 18.

The Premier, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, dealt with the country's trade and industrial position. He complained that some people expected industry and production to be normal as soon as the war was over. These people did not realise the magnitude of the last five years' disturbance. The aggregate direct cost of the war to the world was forty thousand millions sterling. How could the world return to normal immediately that expenditure was over? It would take just as long to adapt the machinery and workshops of the country to peace as it took to turn them to war. The Premier mentioned that among the paralysing elements for trade immediately after the war was the fact that contractors were shy of orders owing to rising prices of material of which there was a shortage. There was also the shortage of labour and transport difficulties. However, now over three and a half millions of men had been demobilised, of whom only 350,000 were not absorbed industrially, so contractors could safely launch out without the ice cracking under them. He emphasised the fact that an adverse balance of trade must be faced because we could not prosper without recovering our international trade and indeed without increasing it. Our adverse balance of trade before the war was £150,000,000 sterling; now it was £300,000,000. That chasm must be bridged, because at the bottom of it was ruin. He reminded the House that there had been an almost sensational decrease in output, which is now less than ever. In every branch of production, except agriculture, we are spending more and producing less. Take coal: before the war 27,000,000 tons were produced annually. This year, at the present rate, the figure will be 300,000,000 despite the greater number of men employed to-day. A ton cost 10s. to raise in 1913. To-day it costs 20s. That was not only partly responsible for the abnormally high prices of other articles, but it handicapped us in other countries where production was greater and cheaper. No tariff could remedy this.

RATTAN WORKERS' VENDETTA.

ANOTHER FATAL CASE.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The faction fight amongst the rattan workers is still going on, and the Police to-day have to report another stabbing case which resulted in the death of a Chinese, last night.

Up to the time of going to press yesterday, the officials were unable to state exactly the cause of the trouble, but this morning, investigations have thrown some light on the matter. It appears that there are two rattan workers' guilds, one of which is an old-established concern and the other of more recent formation.

A short time ago, the latter requested the former to send representatives to a meeting to discuss the question of an increase in wages. The request was refused, and, apparently, the meeting did not take place. This enraged the members of the younger society and they threatened to take extreme measures if the refusal were persisted in. No reply was accorded to this ultimatum, with the result that the threats have been carried out as reported.

It should be mentioned that the two guilds in question, in addition to being in the nature of a workers' union, are secret societies, and the reluctance of the men in custody to divulge information makes the work of the Police, in dealing with the matter, extremely difficult. As an instance of this, there is the case of the man Tang Pan of No. 8, Shanghai Street, Yaumati, who was stabbed in the back, on Friday last. This man secluded himself in his house for three days, preferring to treat his wounds in his own crude manner, rather than seek medical assistance from the authorities, which, of course, he knew would lead to his being placed in the witness box, later on, to give evidence. Indeed, it was only by a smart piece of work by the Yaumati Police that the man was located before he had time to leave the Colony for his native village.

The Police authorities are taking every possible means to get at the root of the matter, and members of the Force have been at work night and day in their endeavours to put an end to the outrages.

The latest victim, referred to above, is a Chinese named Chan Tin, aged 35, who was a rattan splitter employed in the Kwong Fat Hing rattan shop, situated at No. 15, Cheung Ching Street. He was found suffering from stab wounds in the back and on the left wrist, and died in the ambulance whilst being conveyed to hospital. The wounds were inflicted with a dagger, by a man who chased the deceased into a latrine situated at No. 256 Queen's Road West, at about nine o'clock last night. The attack was witnessed by the caretaker of the latrine. The deceased was unable to give any information as to his assailant before he died.



BLACK CELEBRATIONS IN CHINA.

RARE STAMPS.

RECORD PRICES AT AUCTION.

Nearly twenty years have elapsed since the rare postage stamp was declared to be as safe an investment as the Consul at an infinitely higher rate of interest.

To-day, says a correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, the real "rare aces" of the philatelist's desire have almost entirely disappeared from the stamp market, and it is only on infrequent occasions when more than an ordinary notable collection comes under the hammer, that they become the objects of spirited bidding in the auction room.

Precious stones, old masters, and first folios are plentiful nowadays in comparison with the Koh-i-noors of the stamp album. Never has the demand for the scarcer varieties of postage stamps by collectors been so keen, as evidenced by the prices realised at recent philatelic auction sales in London, Paris, New York, and elsewhere.

Perfect condition of the specimens is the "sine qua non" of the modern philatelist, who is prepared to pay to the full to secure this "desideratum." No longer is the serious collector content to give album space to imperfect stamps, however, rare, but examples in really fine preservation readily command a heavy premium upon current catalogue quotations, with connoisseurs tumbling over one another to secure them.

WAR ISSUES.

The conditions apply equally to the American and Continental stamp marks, and not only to the classic and the old European States, but also in many instances to specimens issued within the last four or five years as a result of the world war, notably the historic occupation stamps of Samoa, Togo, New Britain, Baghdad and Bushire.

Over £10,000 was obtained at a London stamp auction recently, when a number of scarce items achieved figures far in excess of current catalogue valuations. A comparison of some of the prices is instructive, as indicating the trend of values in the stamp market to-day.

Catalogue
Auction
Price.

Cape of Good Hope 1861		
4d. "Woodblock" error, used	100	125
Great Britain 1867 £1. used	12	58
Great Britain £1. R. Official, 1902	110	
Great Britain 1s Board of Education official, 1902	60	80
Naples 1880 ½ T. blue (arms), used	24	85
Tuscany 1852, 58 crazie (not fine)	16	31
Tuscany 1851, 2 soldini	8	40
Moldavia 1858, 27 paras	60	127
Moldavia 1858, 108 paras	60	146

"At the hotel Drouot, Paris, in May, a fine used pair of the rare 1-franc vermilion of France, 1849 (valued at £100 each) sold for no less than £456 plus tax. Even in Berlin and Vienna similarly high prices obtain, as it is obvious they must continue to do in view of the world shortage of rarities and the ever-increasing number of philatelic sts."

NOT CONFINED TO RARITIES.

The boom in the stamp market, however, be it said, is by no means confined to rarities, but through the influx of new buyers created by the popular appeal of war stamps and the stamps of the Reconstruction period in course of issue, the demand for postage stamps for collections of all kinds is unprecedented, and values are increasing almost daily.

It is no uncommon thing for a war stamp issued but a few short years ago to change hands for from £100 to £150, and specimens less than six months old have sold for £50 and £60 each, so keen is the competition to secure the latest philatelic novelties.

Nor is there reason to anticipate anything in the nature of a slump, since even recently current stamps are being constantly rendered obsolete by the appearance of new varieties, which swell the lists and stimulate the interest of the many thousands of enthusiasts over whom the philatelic stamp collecting craze

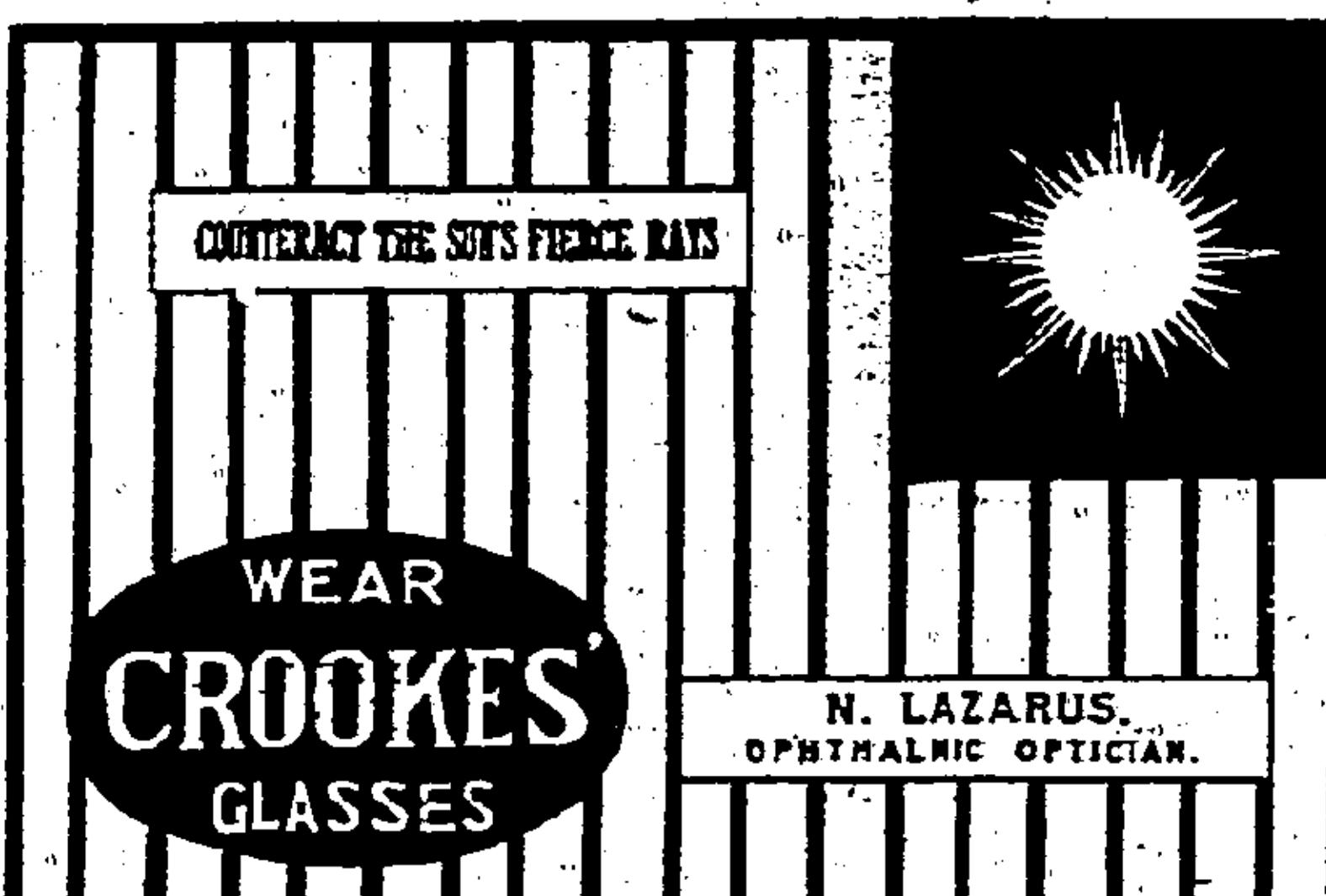
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GENERAL NEWS.

FAREWELL TO HINDENBURG.

Berlin, July 4.—A farewell dinner in honour of Field Marshal von Hindenburgh on his retirement took place on July 2 at Main Headquarters, at Koberg. The entire Officers' Corps and all Headquarters officials were present. Before the banquet, Field-Marshal von Hindenburgh presented Iron Crosses to about 200 officers and men. When darkness fell there was a tattoo, and the band played "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," "Ich bin ein Preusse," "Deutschland über Alles," and the "Wacht am Rhein." When the tattoo ended cheers were raised for Hindenburgh. The farewell assumed the character of a truly patriotic festival," remarks the *Deutsche Zeitung*, "and as the patriotic songs rang out, Germany's past greatness and splendour rose before the eyes of those present."

PERFECT WIFE.

"My wife, in my estimation, is the most perfect woman I ever saw, heard of, or knew of." This is a passage from the will of Major Charles G. Baird, of New York, who was killed in action in France in April of last year. His will also contains the following:

"She was endowed with marvellous courage, a very strong will, an intensely high ideal of honour. Our love never at any time diminished, but has grown always till I feel it has reached the point when it can reasonably be considered the acme of perfect love. I am the proudest of men in that I am blessed with the truest and most honourable and loving wife in the world." Major Baird adds that he had never broken any pledge or promise to his wife, never told her any falsehoods, "except such as were necessary to buy her presents to surprise and cheer her."

ART TREASURES GOING.

The annual meeting of the National Art Collection Fund was held at Burlington House recently when Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, spoke. In a statement of the Fund's achievements, it is commented that the Government grants for public art collections had either remained stationary or actually diminished. While the wonderful art treasures which have been collected during the

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919.

POLITICAL INCONSISTENCIES.

We see from Home papers to hand that the Government was recently defeated on a division in the House of Commons on what is termed the Women's Emancipation Bill, a measure introduced by a Labour member. It was generally admitted that no political significance attached to the adverse vote, as there were very few members present and the Government had intimated that it intended bringing in its own Bill on the subject. The purposes of this Labour Bill were to enable women to hold civil and judicial offices, to amend the Representation of the People Act of 1918 by providing that a woman might have and exercise all such franchises as are conferred on men by that Act, and to remove the sex and marriage disqualifications with regard to women sitting and voting in the House of Lords. In other words, it was a fairly comprehensive "women's rights" measure, and we should imagine that its provisions would greatly please the suffragette faction.

Now, it will be interesting to analyse one aspect of this measure, so warmly supported by the Labourites, and at the same time to see how its underlying principle bears on the general Labour attitude on industrial questions. One of the disqualifications which the Bill proposed to remove related to the Civil Service. A woman, the Bill said, "shall not be disqualified from holding any official or judicial office or place of profit or trust under His Majesty." But it is significant that there was no mention in this Labour measure of industrial liberty, or, to use the Labour term, "emancipation." That, apparently, is, from the Trade Union point of view, a different story. And the thought naturally arises whether, in their anxiety for the emancipation of women from certain legal restraints and disabilities, the Labourites are prepared to advocate complete equality between men and women, whether they are willing to agree that women shall continue their work in all industries, and during the war, so that they shall not be deprived of a means of livelihood. We can answer that question in advance, for we know what the average Trade Unionist thinks about women in industry. The test we have mentioned is sufficient to demonstrate the inconsistency and insincerity of the Labour professors of liberalism embodied in this Bill—a woman may be good enough to serve the Crown in any post, but she is not fit for free, unrestrained entrance to the workshops of the country, no matter how capable she may have shown herself to be!

Though the Government defeat on the Bill was not of importance, it demonstrated lack of Ministerial co-operation. One of the clauses of the Bill proposed the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women on the same conditions as men. The Government objected to that proposal on the ground that, if enacted, it would make an early dissolution necessary. On the other hand, there was the Government pledge, given during the election, of a further concession of equal rights to women, and in face of that pledge, many members of the Coalition would not cast a vote which might be construed as contrary to it. But the House was influenced by the desire to deprive the advocates of "direct action" of the right to work which they might manufacture from an apparent difference between Ministers in election times and Ministers in Parliament. As Lord Robert Cecil said, the great thing to be avoided in the country is the recognition of Parliament as the only body entitled to make laws, and the only body to whom the responsibility is covered by the House of Commons standing

NOTES & COMMENTS.

TAIPO ROAD.

Motorists using the Taipo Road can appreciate the efforts which are being made to improve it, but they would like to see something done with the surface of the thoroughfare which would make it fit for travelling upon in wet weather. It is true that much has been done to widen the road and eliminate some of the most sharp and dangerous corners, but though considerable stretches of it have been finished in this respect no steps appear to have been taken to put the road into decent repair. As a result, when there has been a little rain, portions are absolutely impassable by low-powered motor cars or motor bicycles, but, what is more important, the road is extremely dangerous. One can quite understand that while the thoroughfare has been in course of improvement it has been impossible to preserve the surface. What one would like to see, however, is the completed portions remetalled so that the bad patches might be gradually lessened. Many motorists' pleasure has been quite spoilt at the week-end on account of the bad state of the Taipo Road when there has been rain either on that day or a day or two previous. One can generally count on the road to Shatin and beyond Taipo as being good for motor traffic. These roads are as good as they are anywhere and they dry very quickly; but what a great disappointment the muddy Taipo Road is to the motorist. Apart from the fact that even in a high-powered machine there must be a very skilful driver at the wheel if the car is to negotiate safely this muddy, greasy road, no-one who cares anything for his car will risk driving it along this spot when there has been rain. If he does, the chances are that he will have a pretty big repair bill to foot. We do not wish unduly to find fault with our road surveyors; we are only voicing the desires of motorists when we ask that a good surface shall be put on the completed portions of the road as soon as is expedient.

At the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Thursday at 7 p.m. a presentation will be made to Mr. A. A. H. Milroy by the members.

A Chinese named Li Kam, aged 30, has been sent to the Tung Wah Hospital suffering from injuries received due to falling from a gangway whilst carrying coal in Kowloon Dock.

At the Magistracy to-day a small boy was charged, before Mr. N. L. Smith, with unlawful possession of a number of lottery tickets. A fine of \$50 was imposed or 14 days' hard labour.

The sailing of the C. P. O. S. Empress of Japan, which was scheduled to leave to-day, has been postponed. The vessel is still under Government requisition and the delay is due to Government requirements.

Li Tin, aged 16, employed as a cook on board the launch Tak Sang, fell into the hold of the launch and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the Tung Wah Hospital where he received medical attention.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with stealing a chicken. Defendant said whilst he was walking along Canton Road, he was feeling a little hungry so he took the chicken. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Eighty-four taels of raw opium were found in the hold of the s.s. Haitan. The drug was amongst some luggage belonging to a Chinese passenger, who claimed it as his property. He was immediately arrested. Mr. R. E. Lindsell fined him \$600, or four months' hard labour.

Mr. N. L. Smith to-day fined a Chinese \$100, or three months, for unlawful possession of a revolver and 54 rounds of ammunition. Defendant stated that he was formerly a cook on the Montague and the revolver and ammunition were given to him by a soldier. The weapon and the ammunition were found concealed in the side of a box.

Trade Inquiry Lists No. 121, issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, show that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—General purchasing agents; galangal root; leather cloth; automobile tires; cigarette general import and export; glue, gelatine and chemicals; telephones; tire rebuilding machinery; women's shoes.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning with stealing \$80 and three gold rings from another Chinese. Both defendant and complainant were coming from Singapore. Defendant borrowed a basket from complainant to use as a pillow, and during the voyage he broke open the basket and stole the money and rings. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

WAR SAVINGS.

MORE HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTIONS.

During May, June and July subscriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association by its members amounted to \$150,210 (Hongkong Currency); \$70,890.74 (Straits Currency); £3,230 : 19 : 10 (Sterling).

These amounts were invested in Straits Settlement War Loan Bonds and British War Loan.

The membership of the Association is now 1306.

The total amount now subscribed is:—Hongkong currency, \$2,774.60;

Straits currency, \$337,140.20;

Sterling, £10,476.16; and

Other currencies, \$1,000.

DAY BY DAY.

NEARLY ALL OF THE POOL TABLES ARE STARTED BY MEN WHO HAVEN'T GOT TO LOSE IN CASE OF A GENERAL SMASH.

Yesterday there was a clean bill of health in Hongkong.

The business at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board was of a purely formal character.

The wedding is announced to take place shortly of Mr. Harold Collins Pomeroy, electrical engineer, to Miss Eileen Patricia O'Sullivan.

At the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Thursday at 7 p.m. a presentation will be made to Mr. A. A. H. Milroy by the members.

A Chinese named Li Kam, aged 30, has been sent to the Tung Wah Hospital suffering from injuries received due to falling from a gangway whilst carrying coal in Kowloon Dock.

At the Magistracy to-day a small boy was charged, before Mr. N. L. Smith, with unlawful possession of a number of lottery tickets. A fine of \$50 was imposed or 14 days' hard labour.

The sailing of the C. P. O. S. Empress of Japan, which was scheduled to leave to-day, has been postponed. The vessel is still under Government requisition and the delay is due to Government requirements.

Li Tin, aged 16, employed as a cook on board the launch Tak Sang, fell into the hold of the launch and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the Tung Wah Hospital where he received medical attention.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with stealing a chicken. Defendant said whilst he was walking along Canton Road, he was feeling a little hungry so he took the chicken. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Eighty-four taels of raw opium were found in the hold of the s.s. Haitan. The drug was amongst some luggage belonging to a Chinese passenger, who claimed it as his property. He was immediately arrested. Mr. R. E. Lindsell fined him \$600, or four months' hard labour.

Mr. N. L. Smith to-day fined a Chinese \$100, or three months, for unlawful possession of a revolver and 54 rounds of ammunition. Defendant stated that he was formerly a cook on the Montague and the revolver and ammunition were given to him by a soldier. The weapon and the ammunition were found concealed in the side of a box.

Trade Inquiry Lists No. 121, issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, show that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—General purchasing agents; galangal root; leather cloth; automobile tires; cigarette general import and export; glue, gelatine and chemicals; telephones; tire rebuilding machinery; women's shoes.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning with stealing \$80 and three gold rings from another Chinese. Both defendant and complainant were coming from Singapore. Defendant borrowed a basket from complainant to use as a pillow, and during the voyage he broke open the basket and stole the money and rings. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

At one West End dressmakers, simple overall frocks made of cretonne run from four guineas upwards, and the lady at the head of the establishment says that she has orders for more than she can turn out in ordinary working hours. Sunhats of cretonne for garden wear are priced at a minimum of 39s. 6d.

A lady recently placed an order for a complete cretonne toilette—cape, frock, hat, shoes, and bag. Everything was made very plainly, since such materials do not lend themselves to elaborate styles; nevertheless the total cost of the outfit was just on thirty guineas.

Cretonne bags are very popular, and can be made at home out of left-over remnants at a cost of practically nothing. At most shops, however, high prices are asked for such things. At one London shop 25s. was the price asked for a bag made from less than a third of a yard of cretonne, some bone rings, and a piece of ribbon. At a seaside resort recently, some plainly made cretonne workbags drawn up on a cord, jumped from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each in three days.

One of the chief reasons urged in favour of cretonne, upholstery linen, and such like as these materials, is the way in which such stuffs combine decorative uses, pictures, and designs. They can be made in the most impossible forms, and in materials

MODERN MODES.



NOVEL GOWN WORN AT THE RECENT HOME RACES.

The Cretonne Craze at Home.

DEMAND FOR JAZZ PATTERNS. There have been foulard summers and silk summers, during which 90 per cent of women dressed in babyish frocks and hats of sheer white muslin, but in few cases have things gone quite so far as with the present craze for cretonne.

It is a cretonne year; there is no doubt about that. All sorts and conditions of cretonne itself, curtains, tapstry and figured upholstery linens, are being pressed into service. A trio of girls, boating, wore frocks, hats, and shoes of cretonne; they carried bags and sunshades to match; and the boat cushions were covered in the same material. The whole effect was rather suggestive of animated chair covers.

The cretonne craze is by no means a fashion for the girl with nothing to wear, though. Prices for dresses and dress adjuncts made of curtain stuff and cushion spangles, are the newest. A white silk glove with incrustations of lace in butterfly design supplies an enchanting note.

SOME NOVELTIES. At the present time the tendency in glove styles is to much trimming and fancy effects. In silk gloves, those introducing fantastic designs done in bright-coloured beads, and sometimes made of curtain stuff and cushion spangles, are the newest. A white silk glove with incrustations of lace in butterfly design supplies an enchanting note.

Time was when white shoes and stockings were relegated to cotton frocks, but just now all the elegantes are wearing them with the black satin frocks "de ceremonia," and very smart they manage to look in them. Even for state occasions they are quite "de rigueur."

The ostrich tips which the Parisiennes have recently pinned to their waists or shoulders in the evening are now often replaced by large, very soft, rosettes of ostrich feather centred with paste or "passermanerie." These rosettes are exceedingly decorative and they are designed to strike a distinct note of unexpected colour.

One of the latest crazes is to wear or band in platinum a gold, studded with diamonds or precious stones. It is worn on the upper arm. A venturesome lady espoused the cult of "chic" by appearing with a necklace of diamonds, worn with a tight black charmeuse skirt, weighted with a fringe. The plain corsage had a fringed cape, and on the slightly decollete neck was worn a single diamond suspended from a slender platinum chain. The picture was indeed a striking one, and the diamond necklace was a most remarkable object.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANEOUS.

The boy William Roberts, who fell three hundred feet down the cliffs near Dover and escaped with a dislocated hip, is a plausivist in his way. An almost identical feat is one of the traditions (it may almost be called one of the attractions) of Lulworth, where a placard on the beach calls attention to the fact that on September 7, 1892, a girl of eleven "fell from the summit of the cliff, a descent of 380 feet, and escaped not only with her life, but without half-a-long injury. The miracle was attended by a coincidence, for Sir Frederick Treves, who was on the beach and attended to the injured girl, was interrupted in reading a book written by her father.

Peace hath her troubles although they are not so big as those of war (wrote a country correspondent). When our parish meeting discussed how we should celebrate peace, some of the speakers seemed to think that food and drink should be as plentiful as they are reputed to have been in London after the Battle of Agincourt. But who was to pay? It was decided that if possible a 1s. 6d. rate should be imposed, and everybody was happy. Now peace has come, and the Parish Council met to deal with matters. Some elected persons found a rate unpopular, so a tremendous discussion ensued whether it could be dispensed with, but the chairman ruled not. Then we discussed whether a band could be afforded. Here we met the crowning calamity. Peace-day clashed with the local fixtures. The Prime Minister has been too quick for our village. We had fixed other amusements, and hoped August would be time enough for the national event. The secretary of our local sports wants us to approach the Government for an alteration of date, and his support of the Coalition Ministry trembles in the balance.

As an illustration of the amount of detailed and careful labour required in making a good penknife, a pamphlet on cutlery manufactured in Sheffield, issued by the development committee of the Sheffield City Council, states that after all the different parts of a four-bladed knife have been assembled on the cutter's bench there remain no fewer than 154 distinct operations to be performed. The variety of patterns of penknives is enormous. No maker seems able to give a reliable estimate of the figure, but it must run into scores of thousands. At one establishment alone more than 10,000 different patterns had been produced before the outbreak of the war, and the average number kept in stock was 12,000. Machinery has been perfected capable of both forging and grinding the finest grade of razors, and a recent development, which has added considerably to the volume of the trade in cutlery is the manufacture of cheap table knives and forks forged out of steel in a single piece by machinery. The discovery of stainless or rust-proof steel, made about five years ago by a Sheffield metallurgist, is also likely to add materially to the prosperity of the trade in cutlery.

According to the Times correspondent, the ex-Kaiser is extremely nervous and is said to fear being kidnapped if he shows himself beyond the walls of the castle, his idea apparently being that he might be carried off in a motor-car or that an aeroplane might descend and snap him up, and be off with its treasure like the fabled Roc of the Arabian Nights. We did not expect to find so quick a parallel to the case, mentioned in a recent volume of reminiscences, of the nobleman who fancied he was a grub and went in mortal terror of sparrows. It must be realized, however, that aircraft do constitute a real difficulty when the question of the ex-Kaiser's future comes to be considered. St. Helena, only 1200 miles from the African coast, is no longer a safe prison in days of submarines and airships. Nor, so far as one can see in any accessible report, on the face of the earth, is there an interment easier to escape than the grave of the ex-Kaiser, who is buried in a quiet corner of the cemetery of the old town of Berlin.

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S.S.	leaves Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	5th Sept.	8th Oct.	12th October
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about 26th Sept.	
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.			
ARRATOON APCAR	1. 2nd Sept. 1 due Calcutta		25th Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.			
DUNERA	1. 25th Aug.	1 Shanghai only.	

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HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

	FROM		DUE
STEAMER. HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.			
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25	
Monteagle	Aug. 16	Sept. 9	
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10	
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22	
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20	
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5	
Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17	
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17	
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15	
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31	
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12	
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25	

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations
"MONTEAGLE" 16th August, "EMPEROR OF
JAPAN" 20th Aug., & "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"
4th September will not call at Shanghai.

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S.S. "ECUADOR"	8th October.
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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Friday, 22nd Aug. at Noon.
KAMO MARU Friday, 29th Sept. at Noon.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga. Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Friday, 22nd Aug. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKI MARU Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

HWANNU Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU Saturday, 6th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU Sunday, 24th Aug.

SHIZUOKA MARU Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU Thursday, 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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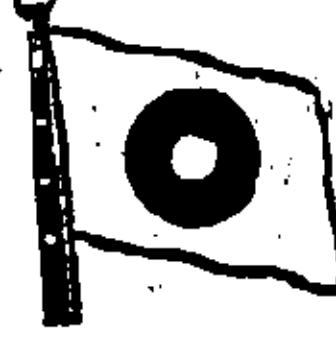
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU"

having arrived from the above

ports. Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed and placed at

their risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-

pany's Godowns at Kowloon,

where each consignment will be

sorted out mark by mark and de-

livery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be landed,

unless notice has been given

prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and dam-

aged goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and

Fridays between the hours of

10.45 a.m. and noon within the

free storage period.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

steamer's Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the

25th August, will be subject to

rent.

Damaged packages must be left

in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignee's and the Co.'s

representatives at an appointed

hour on Tuesday or Friday. All

claims must be presented

within ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date

they cannot be recognised. No

claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1919.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line s.s. ED-MORE (Seattle Line) sailed from
Seattle July 16th, and is due in
Hongkong about August 25th,
via Yokohama and Kobe.

The N.Y.K.s. SHINRYU M.
(Bombay Line) left Sydney for
this port on the 13th August and
is expected here on the 23rd
August.

The N.Y.K.s. TANGO M.
(Australian Line) left Bombay for
this port on the 1st August and is
expected here on the 22nd August.

The a.s. HAROLD DOLLAR
is due to arrive on the 27th inst.

from Vancouver via Karatsu

and Shanghai.

The T.K.K.s. PERSIA M.
from Middlesbrough and London
left Singapore for this port on
18th Aug. and may be expected

to arrive here on or about 24th

August.

The Ben Line s.s. BENAVON

from Middlesbrough and London

left Singapore for this port on

18th Aug. and may be expected

to arrive here on or about 24th

August.

The N.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA

arrived at Yokohama on

16th Aug. at noon, and is due at

Vancouver, on 25th Aug.

The N.Y.K.s. AKI MARU

(Australian Line) left Nagasaki

for this port on the 17th August,

and is expected here on the 21st

August.

The N.Y.K.s. BOMBAY M.
(Calcutta Line) left Singapore for

this port on the 17th August

and is expected here on the 23rd

August.

The N.Y.K.s. SHINRYU M.
(Bombay Line) left Sydney for

this port on the 13th August and

is expected here on the 1st Sept.

The N.Y.K.s. INABA M.
(European Line) left Shanghai

for this port on the 18th August,

and is expected here on the 21st

August.

The N.Y.K.s. TANGO M.
(Australian Line) left Sydney for

this port on the 1st August and

is expected here on the 22nd August.

The N.Y.K.s. KANSAI MARU

(Australian Line) left Sydney for

this port on the 1st August and

is expected here on the 22nd August.

The N.Y.K.s. KANSAI MARU

(Australian Line) left Sydney for

this port on the 1st August and

is expected here on the 22nd August.

The N.Y.K.s. KANSAI MARU

(Australian Line) left Sydney for

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TOWN.

GERMANY'S POST-WAR TRADE

DANGER OF DISAPPEARING MARKETS

Some valuable information concerning the industrial position in the occupied territory of Germany was given by Mr. H. B. Fergusson at the conclusion of the quarterly meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce recently.

Mr. Fergusson, who has been Chief Technical Adviser to the British Military Governor of Cologne, and practically controlled all the large German factories in the occupied districts, said that Germany to no small extent depended upon the combining of her capitals and the pooling of her knowledge in the various industries for the success which she had met in certain of those industries. In the chemical industry, particularly, they had very wisely pooled all their knowledge so that all their factories worked with the maximum of efficiency.

"They had what they called an *Interwirtschaft* in their various trades, and these bodies, though they did not interfere with the executives organization of the various factories and companies did regulate the prices at which articles were sold; the prices which they were willing to pay for raw materials, and did give to one another their trade secrets.

In the manufacture of explosives the Germans were much behind this country. On the whole he thought that the metal works were behind. Their cutlery industry in Solingen was not superior; in fact it was behind our cutlery industry in Sheffield. In textiles, of course, they could not touch us. So really we had very little to fear, except that in the handling of their raw materials they certainly used every labour-saving device to cut out the employment of labour as much as possible. In their power stations they were very efficient. Coal was taken from the mines without handling to certain stations where powerful engines—50,000 horse-power—generated power at two pfennigs per horse power, which was equivalent to about a farthing per horse power.

They distributed power electrically and not mechanically, consequently industries consuming large quantities of power, such as electro-chemical products, electro-furnace products, aluminium, and so on, were carried on at less cost than was the case in this country, and at present we could not compete in those industries.

As to future trade with Germany, he said that he had met many Commissions and heads of large industries in this country in Cologne. They all wanted to sell something to Germany. They all wanted their own particular industry to be protected, but no one seemed to realize how Germany was going to pay for the goods.

There was no doubt that Germany wanted such goods, but they did not know themselves how they were going to pay for them. We had got to realize somehow or other that we must use the workmanship of German people to pay for what we had to sell to them. They had no raw material whatever; only a little potash, and in that industry the French wished to promote their fields in Alsace and Lorraine. In dyes we had bound them up hand and foot, and they could hardly move, and in regard to coal they had no more than they could use for themselves.

He pointed out that British traders must be charitable to their French competitors in regard to Germany, and said that we had to look at the great war debt of that country and make sure that they could not enable them to do a good business with their previous holders of the same weight.

NON-POISONOUS VACCINES

DR. THOMSON'S HOPES OF HIS DISCOVERY

Great interest has been created among medical men by the discovery of Captain David Thomson, M.D., of the Military Hospital, Rochester Row, that vaccines for infectious disease can be effectively deprived of their toxins, or poisons, by a process which he has described in the *Lancet*.

"If the result are confirmed investigations," said a medical officer of health, "we are well on the road to the prevention and cure of most infectious diseases."

Speaking to a representative of the *Daily Mail*, Dr. Thomson with the modesty of the true scientist said:

"We must not expect miracles from this discovery, but it seems to me that it is a step in the right direction, and at any rate it opens up a new field for research. Our knowledge of immunity, or security from infection by disease germs, is slowly but surely advancing, and bacteriologists believe that some day they will be able to do wonderful things in the prevention and cure of infectious diseases."

When vaccines were first used great things were expected of them, but disappointment followed. Vaccines are very poisonous, and so far we have been unable to inject really large doses. It seems obvious that more immunity should result from a large than from a small dose of vaccine, and modern researches have strengthened this belief.

"The method I described removes the toxins effectively from all the germs with which I have so far experimented."

"Now that we have a Ministry of Health, untried as to money," writes a medical correspondent, "we are justified in expecting that such a discovery as that of Dr. Thomson should be fully and immediately investigated. We may have another destructive certain decisions by the lineswoman, and linesman who subsequently took her place, unsettling both players. Ultimately the Australian proved successful in three straight sets, the scores being 10-8, 6-3 and 6-2. There was a chance for the home spectators to feel elated when Lt.-Col. Kingscote got the best of Capt. O'Hara Wod of Australia by 3 sets to 2. The Englishman rose to the occasion and playing a most pressing game, ultimately triumphed over this much-fancied Australian. The scores were 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 1-6 and 6-4. After this performance Kingscote will no doubt be selected to represent England in the Davis Cup matches."

Wealth by the goods she could produce out of her own raw materials. We had got to see that the German people consumed as much as possible of our production. But the consumption of diamonds from South Africa, wool from Australia, tea from India, and cotton from Egypt we could not leave out.

We must also remember that at this moment the Americans and the Dutch and the neutrals had a lot of finished articles which Germany, due to the present rate of exchange, could put into neutral and Allied countries at a price we could not compete with.

Rails were going into Holland at £8 sterling a ton. The only way we could compete with Germany was to take those rails from Germany at £8 and tender them.

If we shut our eyes and allowed America or Holland or any of the neutrals to make capital out of the war we should find that the markets would have lost us. He was only asking them to bear this in mind. It was the other side of the question. We must take German goods because one must realize that we could not unfortunately go over there and sell things to Germany and take pounds sterling in exchange for ever. Something in the way of goods must come out. He did not think there was anything to fear from German competition. The only thing at present was that their rate of exchange had enabled them to do a good business with their previous holders of the same weight.

HOME SPORT

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, July 3.

The St. Andrew's meeting was concluded by a competition on the Eden Course, in which four of the leading Scottish players met four prominent English crackers. In the morning an 18-hole competition was played, and in this E. Ray accomplished a truly remarkable performance. He reached the turn in 35 and came home in 36, giving him a total of 71. But for his ball jumping out of the 9th hole his score would have been even better. This remarkable effort left him 5 strokes ahead of J. H. Taylor with 76, and then came A. Herd 77, J. B. Ayton with 78, H. Vardon with 81 and J. Braid with 83. This gave an aggregate to the English players of 305 strokes as against 317 by the Scottish trio. In the afternoon four ball matches were contested, in which Ray and Taylor of England beat Ayton and Herd of Scotland by one hole, whilst Braid and Duncan (Scotland) evened up matters by defeating Mitchell and Vardon.

CRICKET.

The big batting performance of the week was Ducat's not-out innings of 305 for Surrey against Oxford University. This is the highest score the Surrey cricketer and footballer has played, and as a result of this great innings, he has jumped up into fourth place in the batting averages. The table is still headed by Hendren of Middlesex with the remarkable average of 111.75. He is followed by Gunn of Notts, average 94.60, with Mead (P.) of Hampshire next on the list with 78.16. Ducat's average is 69, with Hirst coming next 61.50. In the bowling merit figures Northern players are more prominent, Parkin of Lancashire showing the way with 21 wickets for an average of 9.95. He is followed by Woolley of Kent, 37 wickets, average 11.40; and Rhodes of Yorkshire with 50 wickets at an average of 15.58.

LAWN TENNIS.

The first week of the All England Lawn Tennis Tournament has served to show how exceedingly strong the visiting players are. Naturally the first week's play savours something of a weeding out process, but there are always a few outstanding matches. One of these was that to which Mlle. Lenglen, the young French champion, beat Mrs. Larcombe, one of the main hopes of England. As Miss Ryan of California also beat Mrs. Parton early in the present week it becomes more apparent that one of these two visitors will oppose Mrs. Lambert Chambers in the championship round.

Very great interest centred in the gentlemen's singles match between A. H. Gobert of France and G. L. Patterson of Australia. It was somewhat disappointing, however, that the pair will be decided in London on July 17th. It will be recalled that the American was given the decision over Wilde at the Service Tournament at the Albert Hall, London, last winter. The great majority of those present were of the opinion that Wilde was the real winner, hence the match under notice. It is certain that both men will be very keen, and Wilde makes no secret of the fact that he does not expect the contest to go its full distance of 20 rounds.

BOXING.—A NEW CHAMPION.

The Bantam Weight Championship changed hands at the National Sporting Club on Monday night caused by the success of W. Ross of Glasgow over T. Noble of London, who meant to do battle for the Lonsdale Belt. The holder seemed to have many advantages and as he had fought a draw with Criqui of France at Paris three days previously, he was considered to have every chance of retaining his honours. He opened well but Ross was most persistent, and by forcing the fighting soon gained the upper hand. Noble tried hard to stem the tide in the 9th round but without success, and he was so obviously beaten man that his seconds gave in and withdrew him from the contest in the 10th round. The victory of Ross must be mainly attributed to his determination. He cannot be compared in science to many of the previous Holders, but for down-right fighting ability and grim determination he compares well with any previous holders of the same weight.

Now that the new champion is established, the fight for the title of the world's champion is likely to be a long one. The new champion, however, has a right to repudiate obligations, and decline to go on with the engagement entered into. One naturally concedes this is a difficult problem. Nevertheless, some means of overcoming it could no doubt be found. As the rule stands, the law is to value horses seen his property, as represented by blood stock, greatly helped rather than hindered our cause. It is hereby notified that an Interim Dividend of 24 per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1919.

RUSSIAN WOMAN ENVOY

GREAT TRIAL HEROINE

Among the members of the Russian Mission which has been sent to Paris by the anti-Bolshevik leader General Denikin is the Countess Panine, who is considered one of the most important leaders of the Constitutional Democratic Party. The countess played a personal part in the revolution and was the first woman to be a Russian Minister. Under Prince Lvov she was an Under-Secretary of State and under Kerensky she had charge of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

Questioned on her arrival in Paris regarding the situation in Russia, the countess said that little by little General Denikin and Admiral Koltchak were gaining power.

The countess was the victim of one of the most remarkable trials under the Bolsheviks. At the end of 1917 she was accused of misappropriating £3,200 of the public funds. One who was present described the chief witness against her as an "evil-vised individual who might have sat for a portrait of Judas Iscariot." This creature said that the countess had taken the money as a Christmas box for herself.

A dramatic intervention was made by a young Socialist factory hand, who warmly defended the prisoner. "Unlike so many countesses and princes whom we know too well," he said "who spend their lives amusing themselves at balls and picnics, Countess Panine gave the people of her best and choicest—her mind, soul, her energies, not to mention her money. Her people's palace has made her name familiar, not in Russia alone but all through Europe. . . . It has made men of many of us, myself included. Citizen-judges, the eyes of Europe are upon us. Let it not be said that the Russian people are not capable of appreciating true nobility of motive, genuine devotion to the cause of justice and humanity. Let your verdict be 'Not Guilty.' Sophie Vladimirovna, in the name of my comrades and my own, I thank you for all you have done and are doing for us."

Loud cheers broke out on all sides when Ivanoff had brought his speech to a close, and it was some time before the president was able to restore order. In the end the charges against the countess collapsed, but the Bolsheviks kept her in prison for a time.

DEATH OF MRS. LYTTLETON.

A Cromer correspondent states that Mrs. Lyttleton, wife of Dr. Lyttleton, formerly Headmaster of Eton and Rector of Sidestrand, Norfolk, was found dead in bed recently. She had not been in good health for some time.

Interest has been given to his coming match with Jimmy Wilde for the Bantam Weight Championship of the world. All being well the much debated question of supremacy between the pair will be decided in London on July 17th. It will be recalled that the American was given the decision over Wilde at the Service Tournament at the Albert Hall, London, last winter. The great majority of those present were of the opinion that Wilde was the real winner, hence the match under notice. It is certain that both men will be very keen, and Wilde makes no secret of the fact that he does not expect the contest to go its full distance of 20 rounds.

THE TURF.

Matters of great importance were discussed at the recent meeting of the Jockey Club. In particular the rule regarding void nominations aroused a very keen discussion. Ultimately it was decided not to abolish Rule 86, which makes nominations void on the death of the owner. Certain alterations and additions in connection with the rule, however, are to be made, but most followers of the turf consider that the rule should be abolished in its entirety. The chief trouble, if this were done, is the fact that the new owner of a horse might legally have a right to repudiate obligations, and decline to go on with the engagement entered into. One naturally concedes this is a difficult problem. Nevertheless, some means of overcoming it could no doubt be found. As the rule stands, the law is to value horses seen his property, as represented by blood stock, greatly helped rather than hindered our cause.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A REALLY GOOD PICTURE

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"THE SILVER GIRL"

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There is nothing of the "Wild and Woolly" in this splendid drama, but five acts of gripping and realistic intensity with Frank Keenan, America's greatest character actor, enacting one of his greatest impersonations as a miner.

This rugged miner gave his all to his "SILVER GIRL" almost crushed and the end?

YOU MAY TAKE OUR WORD.
THE ENTIRE FAMILY WILL ENJOY IT.

NOTICE.

We have this day admitted Mr. Edwin Lionel Sim as a partner in our firm.

A. & S. HANCOCK.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

PEAK CLUB.

Mixed American Tennis Tournament.

The above, which, owing to the weather on Saturday afternoon last had to be postponed, will be held (weather permitting) on Saturday next the 23rd inst at 4.00 p.m.

Entrants are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary if they cannot play by Thursday.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

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J. USANG LY, Manager

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per share for account 1919 will be payable on Thursday the 28th August, 1919.

Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividends Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Building, Hongkong.

By Order,
C. M. MESSER,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"Mount Gough", No. 131 The Peak, 6 roomed house with large garden. Apply Looley & Co., York Buildings.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

It is hereby notified that an Interim Dividend of 24 per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1919.

The Dividend will be payable on an after Thursday, the 28th August, 1919, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th August, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. [Signature] R.

NOTICE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE

Whereas on July 19th, license No. 536H was issued by the Revenue Department of the Colony of Hongkong, notice is given that if this number is not claimed within seven days from and including August 1st, it will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. [Signature] R.

NOTICES



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DEATH OF CANON KNOWLING.
News was received in Durham
recently of the death at Torquay
of Canon Richard John Knowling. Canon Knowling was in his
sixty-eighth year. He was a
professor of theological
questions. From 1905 until quite
recently he was Canon of Divinity at
Durham University.

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TISSUES ALREADY IN STOCK AND
NOTICE TO OUR KING INSPECTION.
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WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

SHIPPING. VESSELS ARRIVED.

Kashin, 1193, Br., Capt. Blackburn, Wuhsu, B. & S.—Mooring—C 13.
Koochow, 1228, Br., Capt. Mecham, Wuhsu, B. & S.—Mooring—C 15.
Loongsang, 1093, Br., Capt. Booker, Manila, J. M.—Mooring—C 35.
Phranang, 1022, Br., Capt. Nicol, Hongay, Kwong Wui Sing—Mooring—Taikoo Sugar W.
Salahadij, 1235, Dutch, Capt. Velthins, Balikpapan, A. P.—Mooring—Wharf.
Shun Cheong, 235, Ch., Capt. Cordova, K. C. Wan, Wo Shing—Mooring—Wharf.
Tamon Maru No. 1, 1226, Jap., Capt. Itoh, Bangkok, M. K. K.—Mooring—C 42.
Wa Sun, 245, Br., Capt. Summerville, K. C. Wan, Wang Hing—Mooring—Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Toochow for Canton
Chik Shang for Swatow
Shun Cheong for K. C. Wan
Hayang for Singapore
Kashin for Canton
Tamon Maru No. 1 for Chuchow

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date	At p.m.	At p.m.	At p.m.
Pressure	93.72	97.75	92.80		
Wind Velocity	77	81	85		
Wind Direction	E	E	E		
Temperature	75	80	85		
Rainfall	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Humidity	100	100	100		
Cloudiness	100	100	100		
Wind Velocity	85	90	95		
Wind Direction	E	E	E		
Temperature	75	80	85		
Rainfall	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Humidity	100	100	100		
Cloudiness	100	100	100		

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B.C.—Per TYNDAREUS, 21st Aug., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL—Per ATREUS, 21st Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Port Bayard—Per WA SUN, 21st Aug., 1 p.m.

Saigon—Per SUI SANG, 21st Aug., 5 p.m.

Hoihow & Haiphong—Per TAK-SANG, 21st Aug., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per AKI MARU, 22nd Aug., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA MARSEILLE—Per INABA MARU, 22nd Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per NANKING, 22nd Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippines—Per LOONG-SANG, 22nd Aug., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Dalian, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per YASHIMA,

INWARD MAIRS.

Registered and Parcel Mails closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Hoibow & Haiphong—Per TAK-SANG, 21st Aug., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per AKI MARU, 22nd Aug., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and

EUROPE VIA MARSEILLE—Per INABA MARU, 22nd Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America and

EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per NANKING, 22nd Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippines—Per LOONG-SANG, 22nd Aug., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai,

North China, Japan via

Dalian, Canada, United

States, Central & South

America and EUROPE VIA

CANADA—Per YASHIMA,

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per YATELING, 21st Aug., 5 p.m.

Shanghai—Per YASHIMA, 21st Aug., 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks	\$565
Marine Insurances	
Cantons	430
North China	320
Unions	220
Yangtze	280
Far Easterns	23
Fire Insurances	
China Fires	138
H. K. Fires	340
Shipping	
Douglas	95
Steamboats	24
Indo (Pref.)	32
Indo (Def.)	b. & sa. 1913
Shells	180/-
Ferries	35/-
Refineries	
Sugars	180
Malabons	46
Mining	
Kailan	60/-
Langkai	
Shanghai Loans	1913
Shai Explorations	
Raubs	210
Tronches	44/8
Ural Caspians	45
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H. K. Wharves	b. 97
K. Docks	169
Shai Docks	318
N. Engineering	326
Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
Centrals	110
H. K. Hotels	124
L. Invest.	122
H. Phrynes Est.	8.60
K. Loon Lands	46
L. Reclamations	175
West Point	94
Cotton Mills	
Ewos	8.30
Kung Viiks	13
Lat. Kung Mows	2071/2
Orientals	9
Shai Cottons	210
Yangtszeapoos	1513/4
Miscellaneous	
Cements	
China Borneos	
Do. Light old b. 61/4 new b. 21/4	
China Providents	
Dairy Farms	
Electric H. K.	
Electric Macao	
Hongkong Ropes	
Hk. Tramways	
Peak Trans. old	
Do. new b.	
Steam Laundries	
Steel Foundries	
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NOTICE



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THE CORONET

TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT!

5.15 p.m.

“THE MAN FROM BITTER ROOTS”

LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY.

9.15 p.m.

“HEARTS OF THE WORLD”

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL